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importance as possibly contributing significantly to the philosophy of an era, and so its place in the history of philosophy, he has not duly considered. But, some one may object, Nietzsche in fact or in his own conceit was super-historical? To indulge in a pretty paradox, there are times when history must have its super-historical moments.

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JOURNALS AND NEW BOOKS

REVUE DE MÉTAPHYSIQUE ET DE MORALE, May, 1917.
L'idée initiale de la philosophie de Descartes: A. ESPINAS. — A biographical demonstration of the fundamentally religious motive giving rise to Descartes's system. *De la méthode en histoire de la philosophie*: V. DELBOS. — Insistence upon the importance of following the development and variations of the thoughts of particular philosophers instead of trying to compress their work into immobile systems. *La logique algorithmique et le calcul des probabilités*: L. COUTURAT. — An extract from an early unpublished work of Couturat's on Algorithmic Logic, at least prior to 1902. *Des conséquences d'un changement d'idées primitives dans une théorie déductive quelconque*: A. PADOA. — "When we wish to make a change of primitive ideas, we can transform a given deductive theory according to a well-determined plan of work. . . . Among the possibilities . . . is that of diminishing the number of primitive ideas as well as of postulates." *Questions pratiques. Pourquoi vaut la foi juréi*: G. DAVY. *Réflexions sur la discipline militaire*: R. H.

REVUE DE MÉTAPHYSIQUE ET DE MORALE, July, 1917.
De la méthode en histoire de la philosophie: V. DELBOS. — A study of the analysis and reconstitution of doctrines. *Stendhal et l'idéologie*: H. DELACROIX. — Although Stendhal was far from being a professional philosopher, he nevertheless contributed to French psychology of the nineteenth century, and it is possible to place him among the Ideologists. *Dynamique généralisée et dégradation de l'énergie*: L. SELME. — "The country of brutal imprisonments in scorn of social relations, ought to be that of the initiation of the 'death of the universe.' When we neglect the realities of individual relations, the unforeseen has inevitable returns. We do not falsify with impunity the profound and living hierarchy of realities by putting in their place factitious demarcations." *Enseignement. Enquête sur l'orientation de l'enseignement secondaire*: G. BELOT. *Questions pratiques. La coutume contra la loi*: J. CHARMONT. *Divers aspects de la notion d'humanité*: E. BRÉHIER.

JOURNAL OF ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY. August, 1917. Symposium—The Theories of Freud, Jung and Adler: I. *The Work of Sigmund Freud* (pp. 145–160): JAMES J. PUTNAM.—A review of Freud's work is given by one in sympathy with it. II. *Notes with Reference to Freud, Jung, and Adler* (pp. 161–167): TRIGANT BURROW.—The positions of Jung and Adler are not essentially irreconcilable with Freud. III. *The Adlerian Concept of the Neuroses* (pp. 168–173): WILLIAM A. WHITE.—Adler makes the organic basis the basis of his whole consideration of the neurosis. *Some Criticism of the Freudian Psychology* (pp. 174–194): R. S. WOODWORTH.—A psychologist adversely criticizes the Freudian psychology. *Need for a Stricter Definition of Terms in Psychopathology* (pp. 195–199): MEYER SOLOMON.—A few of the terms which used a clearer and better definition are mentioned. *Correspondence. Notes and Current Events. Reviews. Books Received.*

Breese, Burtis Burt. *Psychology*. New York, Chicago, Boston: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1917. Pp. x + 482.

Fverett, Walter Goodnow. *Moral Values: A Study of the Principles of Conduct*. New York: Henry Holt and Company. 1918. Pp. xiii + 439.

Gemelli, Agostino. *Il Nostro Soldato*. Milano: Societa Editorale Vita e Pensiero. Pp. xii + 339.

Gibson, James. *Locke's Theory of Knowledge and its Historical Relations*. Cambridge, England: University Press. 1917. Pp. xiv + 338. 10s. 6d.

NOTES AND NEWS

THE seventeenth annual meeting of The Western Philosophical Association will be held in Evanston, Illinois, on March 29 and 30, 1918, in acceptance, through action of the Executive Committee, of invitation from the department of philosophy of Northwestern University. Two of the sessions, according to present plans, will be devoted to papers and discussion relating to problems which historical circumstances are thrusting into the forefront of attention. Transformations in ideals and in institutions are already manifest and further changes are inevitable. It is certain that the clearest thinking of which men are capable will be none too clear for the leadership that is demanded. In an hour when passions are intense, philosophy, before all, is needed for the guidance of public counsels; and the philosopher has never had at once a more urgent call and a nobler opportunity. The topics more especially suggested by the Executive Com-